

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BAT
FROM THE WESTERN UNITED STATES.

(*Vespertilio ciliolabrum* sp. nov.)

BY DR. C. HART MERRIAM.

(Read November 27, 1886.)

Specimens of a small and apparently hitherto undescribed species of bat have reached me from two widely separated localities in the Western United States. The first were collected by Mr. A. B. Baker in Trego County, Kansas; the second by Mr. A. W. Anthony in Grant County, in the extreme southwestern corner of New Mexico.

Mr. Baker writes me that "the first two of these bats were found in bluffs or cañons near the town of Banner, and were hidden away in clefts in the chalk rock. The others were captured at a bluff several miles distant. They had secreted themselves in abandoned swallows' nests which were inaccessible; but the bats were easily dislodged by means of stones. They were followed to their various places of refuge, and seven were secured."

These bats belong to the group of American *Vespertilio*s, of which *V. nitidus* may be considered fairly typical. They differ from *V. nitidus*, however, in size, proportions, and color, as well as in the much larger size of the ear.

The Kansas specimens vary in color from nearly pure white to pale yellowish-brown, or even isabella-brown, while those from New Mexico are tawny-isabella above and much paler underneath.

The following characters will serve to distinguish the species from its allies:

VESPERTILIO CILIOLABRUM* sp. nov.

(Type No. 2797 female ad., Merriam Collection).

$$\text{Dental formula: } i. \frac{2-2}{6} c. \frac{1-1}{1-1} pm. \frac{3-3}{3-3} m. \frac{3-3}{3-3} = \frac{18}{20} = 38.$$

The outer upper incisor of each side slopes forward and inward parallel to the inner, contrary to the rule in the genus *Vespertilio*, in which these teeth usually are divergent; cusp of inner upper incisor bifid, the anterior point being larger. First upper premolar small and crowded against (and usually somewhat internal to) the canine; second upper premolar minute and wholly internal to the tooth-row so that it is not visible from the outside except in immature individuals; third premolar very large, nearly or quite equal to canine. Middle lower premolar smallest; posterior largest.

Sides of upper lip fimbriate. Glandular prominences between eyes and nostrils moderately developed. Tip of ear laid forward extends to end of muzzle.

The calcaneum reaches about half-way from the foot to the tip of the tail; the postcalcaneal lobule is large for a *Vespertilio*; the calcaneum ends in a projecting tooth or lobule.

The form of the ear is somewhat intermediate between that of *V. nitidus* and that of *V. nigricans*: Internal basal lobe slightly rounded; middle three-fourths of anterior margin strongly convex; tip shortly rounded off, forming a small, projecting lobe posteriorly, beneath which the outer border is sharply emarginated for about one-third of its entire length; bottom of emargination straight or slightly convex; below this

*The specific name *ciliolabrum* refers to the fringe of hairs along the sides of the upper lip.

the outer margin becomes abruptly convex and then nearly straight, with a distinct reflexed lobe near its base. Tragus attenuated above; inner margin straight or slightly convex; outer margin slightly concave in upper half, then slightly convex, with a distinct lobule at the base, which is separated by a notch from the convexity above.

Thumb very small, considerably shorter than the foot. Foot small. Wings from base of toes. Upper surface of wing-membranes haired from about the middle of the humerus to the knee; basal third of upper surface of interfemoral membrane covered with hair; on under surface of interfemoral the hair is arranged in little tufts along transverse lines, about thirteen in number. Half of last vertebra of tail free.

Fur long and soft; basal portion dusky; apical portion varying from whitish or yellowish-white to isabella-brown (tawny-isabella in the New Mexico specimens), which in some individuals is nearly as dark as in *V. subulatus*; the colored apical portion varies in extent from less than one-third to more than one-half the length of the hairs.

Measurements from alcoholic specimens.—Male adult (No. 2794 Merriam Collection): Head and body, 42 mm.; head, 16.25 mm.; tail, 37 mm.; ear, from inner basal angle, 15 mm.; tragus, 6.75 mm.; humerus, 22 mm.; forearm, 32.50 mm.; thumb, 3.75 mm.; third finger, 56 mm.; fifth finger, 44 mm.; tibia, 11.25 mm.; hind foot, 7 mm.

Female adult (type, No. 2797 Merriam Collection): Head and body, 43 mm.; head, 16.25 mm.; tail, 40 mm.; ear, from inner basal angle, 15 mm.; tragus, 6.75 mm.; humerus, 22 mm.; forearm, 33 mm.; thumb, 3.50 mm.; third finger, 56 mm.; fifth finger, 45.50 mm.; tibia, 11.50 mm.; hind foot, 7.50 mm.

Measurements of nine alcoholic specimens of Vespertilio ciliolabrum.
(All measurements are in millimetres).

No., Mus. C. H. M.	Locality.	Sex.	Head and body.	Tail.	Head.	Ear from internal basal angle.	Tragus from inner base.	Humerus.	Forearm.	Thumb.	3d finger.	5th finger.	Tibia.	Hind foot.	Collector.	Date.
2792	Trego Co., Kan.	♂ ad.	42.	35.	16.50	15.	6.75	22.50	33.	3.75	56.	44.	11.50	7.	A. B. Baker	August, 1885
2793	"	♂	42.	39.	16.	15.	6.	21.50	32.50	3.50	52.50	41.50	11.25	6.	"	"
2794	"	♂	42.	37.	16.25	15.	6.75	22.	32.50	3.75	56.	44.	11.25	7.	"	"
2795	"	♀	43.50	40.	16.50	15.	6.50	22.50	33.	3.25	56.	44.50	11.50	7.25	"	"
2796	"	♀	43.50	42.	16.50	15.50	6.75	22.50	33.	3.50	57.	44.50	11.50	7.	"	"
2797	"	♀	43.	40.	16.25	15.	6.75	22.	33.	3.50	56.	45.50	11.50	7.50	"	"
2798	"	♀	42.	39.	16.	15.	6.25	21.50	32.	3.25	54.50	42.	11.50	6.50	"	"
2786	Grant Co., N. M.	♀ ad.	41.	38.	16.	14.50	6.50	21.	33.	3.50	55.	43.50	11.50	6.50	A. W. Anthony	Aug. 25, 1886
2787	"	♂ im.		41.	15.	14.50	6.	20.	32.	3.	56.	42.	11.	7.	"	April 6, "